CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1829. [NO. 641.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

Memoires sur l' Imperatrice, ses Contemporains, la Cour de Navarre et de la Malmaison. Vol. III. 1829.

The present volume contains much interesting matter, consisting principally of letters written by Josephine at various periods of her eventful life;—when she was the wife of M. de Beauharnais, when she was a widow, when she was married to Buonaparte, and, ultimately, when she was a divorced empress. In her earlier letters, the horrors of the French Revolution, of which M. de Beauharnais was one of the victims, are painted with a forcible pencil. We prefer, however, selecting, as specimens of this amiable and extraordinary woman's epistolary powers, three of her letters of subsequent date. The first was addressed to an intimate friend, requesting her advice on the proposal of marriage made to Madame de Beauharnais by Buonaparte, then only a General of brigade. It is exceedingly characteristic, both of the writer and of the individual, afterwards so celebrated, to whom it chiefly relates.

"They wish me to marry again, my dear friend.—All my friends advise me, my aunt almost commands me, and my children entreat me, to do so. Why are you not here to give me your opinion in this important affair; to persuade me that I ought not to refuse my consent to a union which will relieve me from the inconveniences of my present situation? Your friendship, from which I have already derived so much benefit, would render you clear-sighted to my interests, and I should decide without hesitation so soon as you had spoken. You must have seen Gen. Buonaparte at my house. Well, it is he who wishes to become the father of the orphans of Alexandre de Beauharnais, the husband of his widow. 'Do you love him?' you hasten to ask me. Why—no. 'You dislike him, then? No? but I am in a lukewarm state, which displeases me; and which devotees consider the most grievous of all in matters of religion. Love being a species of religion, one's feeling with respect to it ought to be very different from mine: and therefore it is, that I wish your counsel, which would fix the perpetual irresolution of my feeble character. To decide upon any thing for myself has always appeared fatiguing to my Creole supineness, which finds it infinitely more convenient to obey the decision of others. I admire the General's courage; the extent of his knowledge on all subjects, upon which he speaks equally well; the promptness of his mind, which enables him to comprehend the thoughts of others almost before they are expressed: but I confess that I am frightened at the authority which he seems to wish to exercise over all who surround him. His scrutinizing look has in it something singularly inexpressible, which awes even the Directory; judge if it must not intimidate a woman. In fine, that which ought to please me, the strength of a passion of which he speaks with an energy which admits no doubt of his sincerity, is precisely that which stops the consent which I am frequently on the point of giving. Being no longer in the prime of youth, can I hope long to retain this violent attachment, which on the part of the General resembles a delirious transport? If when we are united he should cease to love me, will he not reproach me with what he has done for me? Will he not regret that he did not contract a more brilliant marriage? What should I reply? What should I do? I should weep! "A fine resource," you exclaim. Mon Dieu, I know that it does no good; but it has been at all times my sole refuge when my poor susceptible heart has been wounded. Write to me immediately, and fear not to scold me if you think I am wrong. You know that coming from you every thing is well received. Barras assures me that if I marry the General, he will obtain for him the command in chief of the army of Italy. Yesterday Buonaparte, talking to me of his favor, at which, although it has not been granted, his brethren in arms are already murmuring, said, 'Do they think that I want PROTECTION in order to rise? One day they will all be but too happy if I consent to grant them mine. My sword is at my side; and with it I will make my way in the world.—What say you to this certainty of succeeding? Is it not a proof of confidence arising out of excessive self-love? A general of brigade *protect* the chiefs of the government! I do not know how it is, but sometimes this absurd assuranee leads me to believe every thing to be possible which this singular man takes it into his head to attempt; and with his imagination, who can predict what he may not attempt? We are all longing for you; and console ourselves for your prolonged absence only by incessantly talking of you, and tracing your steps in the beautiful country in which you are travelling. If I were sure to find you in Italy, I would marry to-morrow, on condition of accompanying the General. But we should perhaps cross each other on the road; so I consider it more prudent to wait for your answer before I determine. Hasten it, and still more your return. Madame Tallien charges me to tell you that she loves you tenderly. She is still handsome and kind; employing her immense influence only in obtaining favors for the unhappy who apply to her, and imparting to her benefits the air of an obligation conferred upon herself. Her friendship for me is warm and sincere. Mine for her resembles that which I entertain for you; and I cannot give you a better idea of the affection I bear her. Hortense becomes more and more amiable. Her charming shape is developing itself; and if I wished it, I might have a fine opportunity of making disagreeable reflections on this abominable Time, who improves some, only at the expense of others! Happily, I have other things to think of; and I pass lightly over gloomy ideas, to dwell upon the future, which promises to be happy, since we shall soon be re-united, not again to part. Were it not for this marriage, which teases me, I should be very gay, in spite of every thing; but while that is in suspense I shall torment myself. Once concluded, come, what may, I will be resigned. I am accustomed to suffer; and, if I should be destined to new griefs, I think that I could support them, provided that my children, my aunt, and you, remained to me. We have agreed to suppress the ends of letters; adieu, therefore, my friend."

The next letter which we shall quote was written several years after Josephine's divorce. She had been permitted to visit Bagatelle, in order to meet Napoleon, and to see his infant son; and on the succeeding day she addressed the emperor as follows:—

"*Malmaison.*

"Sire,—Still agitated by our yesterday's interview, my thoughts entirely occupied by the amiable and beautiful child to whom you introduced me, penetrated with gratitude for the step you took in my favor (of all the inconveniences that may result from which to yourself I am aware), I feel the necessity of conversing with you, in order to speak to you again of a joy too lively to be fully expressed at the first moment. Your heart, which, in order to satisfy mine, has incurred the risk of seeing its tranquility disturbed, will comprehend the desire I entertain to manifest to you all with which the kindness I have experienced has inspired me. It was certainly not curiosity alone which induced me to desire to meet the King of Rome. His features were by no means unknown to me, for I had obtained the most striking resemblances of him. I wished, sire, to study his physiognomy, to hear the sound of his voice (so like yours), to see you embrace this son who fulfils all hopes: in fine, I longed to bestow upon him those caresses which my Eugene has received from you. In reminding you how dear the latter was to you, you will not be surprized at my tenderness for the child of another, since he is your child also; and you will not charge with falsehood or exaggeration sentiments which you can admirably conceive, having felt them yourself. The moment at which I beheld you enter, leading the young Napoleon by the hand, was, without doubt, one of the happiest of my life. It effaced of itself all which preceded it, for never did I receive from you a more touching proof of affection. It was not passionate love which had induced you to grant my wish, it was sincere esteem and attachment. They cannot change; and that idea renders my happiness complete. I could not without shuddering reflect on the dissolution of our marriage, fearing with reason that a wife young, handsome, and full of talents, would make you totally forget her who, destitute of all those advantages, languished far from you. In estimating the qualities of Maria-Louisa, I trembled lest I should soon see you become wholly indifferent to me. This was erroneously to appreciate your great and generous soul, which preserves the remembrance of an extreme devotion, and of a tenderness justified in its excess by all those qualities which astonish Europe, which render you beloved by all who approach you, and which compel even your enemies to do you justice. Yes, I confess it, sire, you have again found the means of surprizing me—me, so accustomed to admire you; and the perfection of your behaviour towards me, your solicitude to surround me with every mark of respect, and, finally, your proceeding of yesterday, prove to me that you are even superior to the idea, so favorable, which I had of you. With what pleasure I pressed the young prince to my heart! How happy did his countenance, so radiant with health, render me! How I enjoyed seeing you entertained and gratified in looking at us both! In truth, it never occurred to me that I was a stranger to this child; I entirely forgot that I was not his mother; I envied no more the lot of any one; and my own appeared to me to be above the felicity reserved for poor mortals. In quitting you, in tearing myself from this little being whom I scarcely knew, I felt an emotion so violent, that it seemed to comprehend all the griefs of humanity. Did you remark, as I did, the little imperative tone of your son, when he told me that he wished I were with him at the Tuileries? and his little pouting air when, on my saying that that was not possible, he replied: 'Why? since papa and I desire it?' This already shows that he will know how to command, and, far from afflicting ourselves at a character which in a private person might be attended with serious evils, we ought, in my opinion, to rejoice in beholding it in a prince destined to reign at a period so closely following a long and frightful revolution. After a state of anarchy like that which we have witnessed, it is not by mildness and kindness alone that a sovereign can hope to maintain the repose of his kingdom. It is necessary that the people whom he governs, in a land yet hot from the volcano, should be assured that crime will be punished as promptly as it is committed.—'It is not,' as you have a thousand times repeated to me, 'until fear, not of despotism, but of severe justice, has been inspired, that we must seek to render ourselves belvoed.' You have frequently availed yourself of the right of pardoning; but you have also frequently proved that you will not tolerate an infraction of the laws prescribed by yourself. It was thus you acquired the means of mastering the jacobins, assuaging the royalists, and satisfying the moderate party.—Your son will have you for an example; and, happier than you, he will be able more frequently to show clemency towards the guilty. I had a conversation with him which manifested all the sensibility of his heart. After having played with my *charivari*, 'that is handsome,' said he to me; 'but if it were given to a poor man he would become rich, would he not madam?' 'Undoubtedly.'—'Well, I saw one in the wood; do you wish me to send for him? I have no money myself, and he is in want of a good coat.' 'The emperor will be eager to satisfy you on that point; why does not your imperial highness ask him for his purse? 'That he has already done, madam. He gave it me on leaving Paris; and as you have a very kind look, I thought you would do what it is very natural to do.' I promised to assist this poor man; and I will certainly keep my word. I have given orders to a huntsman to bring him to Malmaison, where we will see what can be done for him. It will be delightful for me to do a good action, to which I have been urged by a child four years of age! Pray, sire, tell him that his 'poor man' is no longer poor.

It occurred to me that you would be glad to have these particulars of a conversation which took place in a low tone of voice, while you were examining an atlas at the end of the saloon. It will prove to you how fortunate the King of Rome is in having a governess who knows how to inspire him with a compassion the more touching, as it is rare among princes, habituated as they are in general to perpetual adulation, which gives them in some sort a right to believe that every thing ought to have a reference to themselves, and that they need not trouble themselves with thinking of other people. Madam Montesquiou's virtues render her worthy of the difficult and painful task which you have confided to her; and the prince's sentiments justify your choice.—Could he fail to be benevolent, trained by benevolence itself? I fear, not notwithstanding your orders, his imperial highness will talk of this interview, which ought to remain secret. I recommended to him not to open his month about it; assuring him that if it were known that I had visited Bagatelle, it would be impossible for me to see him there. 'Oh, if that is the case, give yourself no uneasiness, madam; I will not say a word, for I love you. Promise me, if I obey, to come and see me again." I assured him that I desired it more than he did; and never did I speak more truly. Nevertheless, I perfectly feel, sire, that these meetings so joyful to me, cannot be frequently repeated; and I will not abuse your complaisance towards me by laying it too often under contribution.

The sacrifice which I will make to your domestic peace, will be to you an additional proof of my desire to see you happy. That thought will console me in my regret at not embracing *my adopted son.* Do you not think this change of children very delightful? For my part, sire, I grieve at only being able to give this title to your son, without doing any thing that can be serviceable to him. What a difference between my conduct and yours to Eugene! The more time elapses, the more you do for him, and the less I can manifest to you my gratitude. However, I depend upon the viceroy for consoling you under the annoyances which you suffer from your family. If, unfortunately, your suspicions of the King of Naples should be verified, Eugene will become more necessary to you than ever; and I dare to believe that he will prove himself worthy of you by his military conduct, and worthy of me, by his attachment to you. This is a very prolix letter, sire, but I have been led on by the happiness of talking of our two sons; and this motive will be my apology to you for having troubled you so long. As grief needs concentration, so is joy expansive. Behold, sire, the explanation of this volume; which, however, I cannot finish without again declaring to you my respectful gratitude. JOSEPHINE."

Our last epistolary extract must be a short letter, written by Josephine to the ex-emperor, as soon as she heard that he had been compelled to exchange the crown of France for that of the little island of Elba. It does her infinite credit.

"*Malmaison.*

"Sire,—It is only to-day that I am enabled to estimate the full extent of the evil of having seen my union with you dissolved by the law; and that I sigh at being to you but a friend, who can do no more than sigh at a misfortune, as great as it was unexpected. It is not for the loss of a throne that I pity you. By my own experience, I know that for such a loss one may be consoled. But I am afflicted at the grief which you must feel in parting from your old companions in glory. You must regret not only your officers, but the soldiers, whose persons, whose names, whose brilliant deeds of arms, you remember; all of whom you could not recompense, because you said they were too numerous. To leave such heroes, deprived of their chief who has so often shared their fatigues, must be an insupportable sorrow to you; and it is in that, above all I participate. You have also had to lament the ingratitude and the desertion of friends, on whom you thought you could rely. Ah! sire, why may I not fly to you, to give you the assurance that exile appals only vulgar souls; and that far from diminishing a sincere attachment, misfortune gives it new strength? I have been on the point of quitting France, of following your steps, of consecrating to you the remainder of an existence which you have so long embellished. One single consideration has detained me, and you will guess it. If I learn that, contrary to all appearance, *I am the sole being* desirous of fulfilling her duty, nothing shall stop me; and I will hasten to the only place in which I can henceforward enjoy happiness; since when you are there, insolated and unfortunate, I may be able to console you. Say one word, and I set off. Adieu, sire. Any thing that I could add would be superfluous. It is no longer by words that one ought to prove to you the feelings which you have inspired: and for actions I require your consent.

"JOSEPHINE.

"Malmaison has been respected; I am here, surrounded by the attentions of the foreign sovereigns; but I have no inclination to remain."

To the Editor of the New York American.

Reading a sermon lately, I met with an assertion of fact, which will be fully cited in the sequel. I had proposed to myself, in the first instance, to address a letter respecting it to the preacher, estimated alike for his piety and learning; but, viewing the subject as wholly historical—certainly not less so than the inquiry heretofore as to the precise year of the birth of the Saviour, I concluded to throw the materials I had collected for the intended letter, consisting of dates and corresponding passages from Scripture, into the form of a concise, plain disquisition, and to appear as a communication in a public paper. I have selected the American as that paper.

COMMUNICATION.

Immediately after the resurrection of our Lord, the Sabbath was *changed* from the *seventh* to the *first* day of the week.—(Sermon on Is. 56—4.) The following dates are to be computed from the death of Christ:

Anno 12. Acts 13.—The Apostle came to Antioch, and went into the synagogue of the Jews on the Sabbath day and sat down; and after the reading of the Law and the Prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent to him, that if he had any word of exhortation to the people, to say on; he thereupon preached—and when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue the Gentiles besought that the word might be preached to them the next *Sabbath.*

Anno 21. Acts 10. The Christians at Philippi, and the Apostle with them, assembled, for divine worship, on the *Sabbath.*

Anno 23. The Epistle to the Galatians. To the first three chapters a very special reference is intended.

Anno 27. The First Epistle to the Corinthians, chapter 10.—The Apostle giving *order*, and mentioning that he had given like *order* to the Churches in Galatia, that the collections for the Saints should be on the *first* day of the week. These orders would seem to have been in *countermand* of a *prior* order, that the collections should be on the Sabbath, or *last* day of the week.

Anno 31. The Epistle to the Colossians, chapter 2.—The Apostle *justifying* them for not observing the *Sabbaths*, which he declares to be *shadows* of things to come; but the *body* is *Christ.*

Acts 20.—The Apostle came to Troas, where he abode seven days; and on the first day of the week, when the Disciples came together to *break bread*, the Apostle *preached* to them, bread was broken, or the *ordinance* of the supper celebrated; and, we are to presume attended with *prayer.*

These dates and passages as *proofs* for the *proposition of fact*, namely—that during the whole of the time from the death of Christ to, and including the Epistle to the Galatians, a period of twenty-three years, the Christians, as far as they observed any for it, observed the *last* day of the week, the Jewish *Sabbath*, as their stated weekly day to assemble for divine worship; so that the *change* from the *last* to the *first* day of the week, must have taken place in the interval of three years between the Epistle to the Galatians and the first Epistle to the Corinthians.

If asked in what manner was the change effected? the answer,—the ALL WISE did not see fit to instruct the penmen of his Gospel to transmit to generations to come, the means used by him in the instance to *save* his *truth*, as he did in ages thereafter, at the Reformation to *recover* it. Neither was it requisite; the teachings of his inspired servants, the Apostles, when by *example*, not less to be heeded than when by *precept*, conformity to them required alike in both cases.

If asked what the cause, in *inducing* the change? here the answer can be no more than rational opinion, that the Christians, persuaded there was no alternative left them to be safe against Judaism, other than to separate wholly from whatever was of Jewish ritual; and, as an act of palpably decisive separation, to take a different day, as their stated weekly day, to assemble for divine worship, and even to forbear denoting it by a *name*; but simply to refer to its *number*, in the order of the days of the week—the *first* day. The Apostle John, that there might be UNITY, throughout, in his sublime apocalpyse, refers to it as the LORD's day—never intending it should become its familiar, or *ordinary* name. In like manner, he addressed the Parochial Bishops, or overseers of the Seven Churches in Asia, by the elevated appellation of ANGELS.

If asked how the day is to be kept? answer: The services at Troas were HOLY services—the day is to be kept HOLY. The Apostle John furnishes *precept:*—The day is the LORD's day, and so to be devoted to the LORD.

Assuming it, that the *proposition of fact*, as stated, is *truly* deducible from the preceding dates and passages—then the assertion, that the change of the day for Christians to assemble for divine worship, from the *last* to the *first* day of the week, was immediately on the resurrection of our Lord, *cannot* be the fact! Now the GRAVE question: Is it permitted to us to labor for the TRUTH by *means* not *likewise* the TRUTH?

It is to be noticed, that the appeal for proofs is wholly to the *Scripture*; to seek for them elsewhere, would imply a *defective* revelation.

By a statement published in the Shipping and Commercial List of this morning, it appears that the import of cotton into this place from January 1 to September 1, was 107,109 bales. Same period last season, 124,093 do.—being a decrease of 16,984 bales. Export from January 1 to September 1, 70,680 bales. Same period last season, 78,413 do.—being a decrease of 7,733 bales. The stock in market is much reduced—the sales of the week have been chiefly confined to uplands, at and from 8 to 10¼ cents, according to quality.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Boston Palladium.

Anecdote of Captain Hall.—Though Capt. Basil Hall had received attentions from some of our most distinguished individuals, he one day expressed at his boarding house, where he had made himself very obnoxious, by his arrogance and coarseness of manners, his regret at not having seen any polished company, and a desire to have an acquaintance, who could show him into fashionable society. Mr. ——, a fellow lodger, said he should be happy to introduce such a person to him, and immediately sent for the *Beau Nash* of Boston, Mingo Williams, Esq. who soon made his appearance—"Ah! Williams, how do you do? glad to see you. Here is an English gentleman, who is anxious to visit the ton of our city: no one can be of more service to him, in this respect, than you. Capt. Hall, I have the pleasure of introducing you to Mr. Mingo Williams, the person whom I mentioned to you, and who is more courted than any other individual in our higher circles." "What sir, this fellow! a black?" "Certainly—No man in the union has been in so much refined society, who contributes more to the pleasure of an entertainment, or *shines* more at a dinner or supper table. You will derive great advantage from an intimacy with him. He is the prince of waiters, and a perfect model of *good manners.*"

Singular Marriage.—In the city of Natchez, Miss., a young widow of 19, and a bachelor of 22, were recently tried for some petty theft, convicted, and sentenced each to one week's solitary imprisonment in the county jail. During the trial, however, it seems they had been smitten with each other's charms; and applied to the judge for liberty to be united in *holy* wedlock; which being granted, a justice of the peace soon performed the service; and they were locked up together: So that by this process they evaded the *solitary* part of their punishment.

Western Carolinian.

God's mercies are more than we can tell, and they are more than we can feel; for all the world, in the abyss of the Divine mercies, is like a man diving into the bottom of the sea, over whose head the waters run insensibly and unperceived, and yet the weight is vast, and the sum of them immeasurable; and the man is not pressed with the burden, nor confounded with the numbers; and no observation is able to recount, no memory large enough to retain, no understanding great enough to apprehend, His infinity.

Jeremy Taylor.

Something new under the Sun.—A journeyman mechanic, in Philadelphia, advertises that he has made "a great discovery," whereby he can condense the solar rays to a focus of the most intense heat, for a trifling expense; that he has established the fact practically; that a heat several hundred times hotter than red hot iron can be easily produced; that he believes the whole apparatus to produce a heat 11,300 times hotter than red hot iron, would not cost over $100, and that this focus can be extended to half a mile distance at the same time."

FOREIGN.

New York, September 7.

We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for London papers to the 31st July inclusive, by the packet ship Columbia. Our previous accounts were to the 28th, and the few days later do not give much new intelligence. The Courier of the 30th, after having, on several previous days, denied that there was any foundation for the rumors of difficulties, embarrassments or probable changes, in the British Cabinet, thus categorically disposes of the matter:

We again say that every thing stated respecting offers to individuals, dismissals from office, arrangements, and the frequent and importunate applications made by the Duke of Wellington to many (or indeed to any members of any Party) to join his Administration—are false.

State of Ireland.—It is very evident that the Catholic Emancipation Act has as yet gone but a very little way in quieting the disturbances of Ireland. By several of the late arrivals, we have been furnished with the revolting details of fresh outrages in various parts of the country. We have also heretofore stated the fact of the meeting of a Privy Council at the Vice Regal Lodge in Dublin, to take into consideration the alarming state of the country. At that meeting a proclamation was issued for the suppression of all assemblies, tending to endanger the public peace. The proclamation, which is general with respect to counties, prohibits all meetings held for the purpose of communicating religious or political opinions or sentiments, and commands all magistrates to be aiding and assisting in the dispersion thereof. The Dublin Evening Post thought this measure would be of no use, and insists that the circumstances of menace, outrage and death, and the general danger resulting to the peace of the country from the popular meetings, would justify a resort to martial law.

We add some few extracts, all we had time or room for.

The Deputation of Merchants who waited upon Ministers yesterday, respecting the invasion of Mexico from the Havana, report, that the Ministers attach no importance to the movement.—*Globe of 31st July.*

Success has declared for the Russians in Asia, where they claim a victory of some importance. It appears, however, that Count Paskewitsch had not yet moved forward, and that the action, on the contrary, was the result of the *advance* of the Turks against him; and as the Seraskier was at the head of 50,000 men, at no great distance, the issue of the campaign cannot be considered as influenced in the least by a first advantage.—*Courier of 31st July.*

CORN EXCHANGE.—London, July 31.

Two o'clock.—There are this week large supplies of foreign grain, but very little English. Of flour, the quantity is moderate. The unsettled state of the weather causes the factors to ask rather more money for wheat, but the trade being lively, they can only make progress with fine samples, at Monday's prices. Barley, beans, and peas, remain as last reported. Oats still meet a very dull sale, and, unless fine and heavy, hardly support Monday's prices.

The Harvest.—A week of fine hot weather has nearly completed our hay harvest. On good lands, the grass has proved abundant, but the poorer meadows are very light. The wheat is very promising, and barley and oats look well. Potatoes and turnips will prove abundant. Fruit of all kinds is in great profusion, as well as beans, peas, and every kind of vegetable.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

The Weather and the Crops.—We are enabled, from personal observation, and inquiry at various places, during the last week, to report the real state of the growing crops for a considerable distance south of this place. And first, a strict regard to truth compels us to say that the harvest for all kinds of grain will be a *late* one. We are on the verge of August, and yet not a single sheaf of any kind of corn has been cut; nor, even with a fortnight of fine dry weather, will any be ready for the sickle, while it will take a longer time, should rain prevail, to ripen the most forward specimens. Wheat, taken in the gross, will be an average crop, *but not more*—if well harvested, however, the quality cannot fail of being good.

Leeds Intelligencer.

Charleston, Sept. 12, 1829.

FROM HAVANA.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent at Havana, for a regular file of the *Noticioso Mercantil*, to the 29th ult.

Capt. Suares informs us, that a second expedition, to consist of 4,000 men, destined for Mexico, was preparing at Havana, to sail about the 10th October.

The Spanish frigate *Restoration*, which arrived at Havana on the 22d ult. from the Mexican coast, furnished the following particulars of the operations of the Mexican expedition:—After the hurricane of the 11th July, in which the fleet was dispersed, the transports joined the Admiral off the Point of Jerez, where the entire expedition, with the exception of the ship Bingham, which had put into N. Orleans, were united. The two following days were occupied in reconnoitering the coast; on the 27th all the troops were landed, without opposition, and on the 29th, they took up their line of march for Tampico. The Restoration left the coast on the 31st, and the ships of war were to proceed the day following to cruize off Tampico, until the Spanish troops should take possession of that place, after which they would continue to cruize between Tampico and Vera Cruz.

A supplement to the *Diario de la Habana*, of the 22d ult. from which we derive these particulars, contains also a proclamation of Admiral Laborde, addressed to the seamen and marines of his fleet, in which he compliments them very highly for their valor and discipline, and characterizes the present as the favored moment to immortalize themselves in the cause of their country, and of their King; the adored Ferdinande Septimo. The proclamation is dated on board the Saberano, off Punta Jerez, New Spain, the 28th July, 1829.

The *Noticioso Mercantile*, contains a letter from an officer of the expedition, giving the particulars of the proceedings of the fleet, to the time of the disembarkation of the troops. From which it appears, that when they approached the shore, Admiral Laborde and Gen. Barradas proceeded in barges to reconnoitre, and fix upon the best place for landing. Six armed mounted men shewed themselves—but appearing timid, Admiral Laborde ordered a sailor to swim to them. When he landed on the beach, one of them met him and received a present of a doubloon from the General, and a bundle of proclamations for distribution amongst the Mexicans. From this man, the Spanish officers received information, that there was no force on the coast to resist them—and that the six men had reported to the Authorities at Tampico, the appearance of the Spanish forces, but he assured the General that there were but few troops at Tampico, and that no resistance would be offered there to the Spanish army. Near the shore, the water was so shallow, and the surf running so high, prevented the boats approaching it. The men jumped into the water, and swam or waded to the beach.

The letter writer says, that Gen. Barradas was entirely naked, and in the water up to his waist, exposed to the heat of the sun, and encouraging his soldiers. Admiral Laborde it appears, was more prudent, he remained on board of his launch, from whence he gave his orders to the other boats, and probably performed his duty quite as well as the naked General.

Gen. B. had issued proclamations offering protection to those of the inhabitants who should remain quiet, and inviting the people in the vicinity of Laguira, to repair to the army with poultry and provisions, horses and mules, assuring them that they would be fully paid in ready money.

From Havana.—By the schooner Spartan Capt. Crothers, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday evening last, in 12 days from Havana, the Editors of the Chronicle learn, that the transports, a frigate and a brig, had returned from Tampico, which place had fallen into the hands of the Spanish forces, who had been joined by the Mexican troops at that place. The cavalry, to the amount of 400, were the first to join the invaders.

The evening the Spartan sailed, while within the Moro, was boarded by two officers from the guard ship, who rifled the trunk of Capt. C. taking every dollar of cash therefrom, which they divided between them.

Baltimore Flour was quoted at H. at from 13 to 15—a small cargo, it was supposed, would do well.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant of Havana, dated August 21st, to his friend in New York.

"Since the sailing of the Burdett, two more failures have taken place, one for 94,000 and the other for 75,000 dollars.—This makes the number at least from 40 to 50 who have stopped payment within six weeks—and they will and must draw nearly all the Companies after them. In fact I fear a general suspension of the shop keepers—Therefore ship no more goods this way, and dissuade all our correspondents from shipping as we do not know what to do with the goods. There may not be a very great final loss, but it will take a year at least to regulate matters.

From the Montreal Gazette of Thursday.

Count Ney, son of the celebrated French General, Marshal Ney, arrived here a few days ago, and proceeded on Monday evening in the Chambly steam boat. The Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia, was in town a few days ago.

Fugitive Slave.—The case of a colored woman was brought before the Police of New York on Friday last, who was found secreted in a vessel just arrived from Mobile, without the consent or knowledge of the Captain. After she was discovered, the captain, knowing the penalty he had incurred by her abduction, if she proved to be a slave, delivered her to the Police Magistrates, by whom she was committed for examination. She was afterwards recognized by several persons who reside in Mobile, as the slave of Mr. Henry Hubbard of that city. It appears from the statement of Capt. Holmes, that she was taken on board by the steward and supported by him, privately, during the whole passage.

However numerous may be the errors of Capt. B. Hall, we must give him credit for having uttered useful truth in the following sentence:

If men in power be placed under a strict scrutiny, whatever be their talents, or whatever their motives, they will soon find out, or at all events, will in the long run come to learn, that no line of conduct, under all circumstances, will be able to stand the wear and tear of public life, but that of integrity. The longer the period be, over which their experience is allowed to extend, the more they will be satisfied that a virtuous course is the safest to steer through the storms of so boisterous a region, while it is evidently the most likely to gain the substantial favor of the public.

Mass. Journal.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

Sheep.—A gentleman who resides in the neighborhood of this city, has sold, during the present season, a flock of one hundred and eighty full blooded merino sheep, for the sum of 250 dollars. In the flock were 100 ewes and 50 lambs.

The same gentleman in 1817, received 50 dollars a head for a flock of sheep 90 in number, which were no ways superior to those he has sold this year at the rate of 1 dollar and 38 cents a head.

Large flocks of wild pigeons have, within a few days, passed over the Fair Mount Dam. Some of these flocks are described by the spectators as having been two or three miles long.—*Philadelphia Adv.*

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star, from a gentleman in Washington City, dated August 31st, 1829.

"DEAR SIR,—You will be pleased to hear that North Carolina occupies a very high stand in the Cabinet—so much so, that the Journal *accuses* Mr. Branch of having more influence with the President than any other of his Secretaries. *Some truth in this charge.* Mr. Branch's course is not warped by ulterior views of political advancement; he is therefore left free to act as he may deem most beneficial to the country. The reputation for energetic firmness which he sustained as Governor of North Carolina will not be diminished by his conduct as Secretary of the Navy. His unfitness to be persuaded into the adoption of any measure which his judgment disapproves, his impartiality in estimating the merits of individuals attached to his department and the Navy, and the strict accountability under which he has placed his subordinate officers, are circumstances that very honorably distinguish him from his electioneering predecessor. He is peculiarly qualified for detecting and putting an end to the peculation which *for years* has been practised through the Navy Department. We have no doubt here that his course will be straight onward; and we hope that his conviction of the necessity for reform will induce him, without fear or favor, to afford a hearty co-operation in lopping off the drones in the public service.

"The propriety of handing walking papers to the retainers of the late Administration, is evinced by the fact that a discarded Clerk, who has lately been reformed into a coalition Editor, is engaged in publishing and perverting in his paper facts which were entrusted to him as an officer of the Navy Department. Thereby shewing not only an entire destitution of common honesty, but, also, that he pays no regard to the obligations of an official oath. This individual had ranked as a man of honor; and so ingeniously had he sustained the semblance of a gentleman, that many regretted that he was discharged; but his subsequent conduct has served to suspend their premature sympathy—"EX UNO, DISCE OMNES." These spies in the camp must be got rid of; prudence requires it; the people ardently desire it, and it must be accomplished. To say that the business of the Department cannot be conducted without the aid of these dubious gentry, is to slander the intelligence of a large majority of the people.

"The new clerks may challenge a comparison as to talents and diligence with any who have preceded them. In several instances, besides the performance of their own daily duties, they have labored out of office hours to bring up important records 3 and 4 years in arrears. In other words, they are now, without reward, doing the work, for the execution of which the former clerks were paid 3 or 4 years ago.

"When an unworthy clerk is removed, the two Nationals here endeavor to create a belief that the vacancy was made for the accommodation of some importunate partisan. The City is not misled by this palaver. The conditions and failings of men in office here, are too well known to the citizens, to require, for *their* comprehension of the matter, any light from the Nationals. The taper is lighted to throw a ray upon regions afar off. The conduct of Mr. Branch furnishes a refutation of "making vacancies for friends." In his Department three clerks have been removed. One was filled by a clerk who at the time was attached to the Department—a gentleman of much experience in business, and tried integrity. The other two have been supplied by gentlemen, neither of whom solicited the office conferred upon him. One of these *refused to accept;* and much persuasion was used to overcome his reluctance. Does this look like PROSCRIPTION and the reward of hungry partisans?

"The friends of Clay, &c. in this city have become quite chap-fallen. Watkins's catastrophe, the bad luck of Messrs. Nourse, Fillebrowne, Hays, &c. &c. has acted as a refrigerating damper upon their zeal. The Kentucky elections, too, are not viewed by them as favorable indications of the storm, which they prognosticated was to arise to the west. Many, who, I am told, nine months ago were vociferous in slandering Gen. Jackson, begin to be sensible, that silence is sometimes prudence. They are assuming the attitude of Cromwell's *waiters upon Providence*, and are yielding to the belief that nothing, save a miracle, can redeem them from degradation."

The Secretary of the Navy, with the approbation of the President, has ordered a full suit of sails to be made for the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting for sea, of *Cotton Canvas.* The experiments which have been instituted hitherto, support the opinion that it is not at all inferior to that made of hemp.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) Sept. 8.

We have been shewn, to-day, by the President of the "Virginia Gold mining Company" now working in Spotsylvania County, on the farm of Mr. Marshall Johnson, the result of their labors for the last four weeks. It consists of 1200 dwt. of native gold, the value of which is something like TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The prospects of the Company are flattering, and the amount which we have seen may be considered but as the earnest of their future success. The average value of their mining is about $40 per day.—*Arena.*

Destructive Rains.—It is with regret we learn, that the heavy rains with which we were visited in this section of country week before last, have done extensive damage. In Davidson county, we are told the injury done to the standing crops, to mills, bridges, gold mining establishments, &c. by the swelling of the water courses, and overflowing of the low lands, has been very serious. It has been so excessively wet and rainy, for some weeks past, that the farmers will lose a good proportion of their fodder.—*Western Carolinian.*

CAPT. BASIL HALL'S TRAVELS

In North Carolina.

On the 10th of February we left Norfolk, and proceeded through North Carolina to Fayetteville. We had the stage coach to ourselves nearly all the way; for the travelling in that part of America is almost as periodical as the seasons, and we chanced to hit the intermediate moment when nobody was moving either way. In June and July, great numbers of the inhabitants of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, leave their homes, and travel away to the north out of reach of the fatal malaria. On the first breath of cool air springing up in the latter end of September, the tide begins to roll back again, and during October and November, the road is covered with regular stages, extras, gigs, horses, and Jersey wagons out of number. It is said that many people, in their eager haste to get back dash into the very evil they had sought to avoid. For it seems that few, if any, of the Southern States, where the yellow fever prevails, can be reckoned safe till one good black frost has essentially changed the character of the atmosphere.

Our first sleeping place, Winton, in North Carolina, we had hoped to reach before nightfall. But in this we were mistaken, and the last few leagues of our journey, though interesting enough, were by no means agreeable. The road for about twelve miles passed through a dense forest of pines and junipers rising out of a continued swamp, along which the carriage way seemed to be floated on poles, or trunks of small trees, laid across; which being covered with nothing but a thin stratum of earth and leaves, was fearfully jolty. The evening moreover, was so dark, that the forest on each side of us stood up to the height of sixty feet like a perpendicular cliff of coal, with a narrow belt of sky above, serving no other purpose than to point out the way, by a feeble ghost-like reflection from the ditches on either side, which looked as if they were filled with ink.

It was a sort of guesswork driving; for we came every now and then to pools a quarter of a mile in length, through which the horses splashed and floundered along, as well as they might, drawing the carriage after them in spite of the holes, into which the fore-wheels were dipped almost to the axle-trees, making every part of the vehicle creak again. These sounds were echoed back with a melancholy tone from the desolate blank on both hands, mingled with the croaking of millions of frogs, whose clear sharp note, however, gave some relaxation to the ear froom the gloomy silence of this most dreary of forests.

Any thing was a relief, and after the amphibious sort of navigation through such a tunnel as this, we breathed more freely on reaching the banks of the river Chowan, one of the feeders to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, important parts of that great chain of inland shallow seas, the Chesapeake, the Delaware, and others, which are highly advantageous to the purposes of a coasting trade, though unsuited to the navigation of large ships.

We were ferried across the stream by slaves, who stuck several torches, made of the pitch pine tree, into the sides of the scow, or flat. This blaze of light immediately about us, made the solitude and silence of the forest in our rear even more impressive than it had appeared, when we ourselves were almost lost in the gloom.

In a smiling sort of a kitchen-parlour, we found some piping-hot, newly-caught shad, the first of the season, flanked by a pot of clear coffee, placed before a bright crackling wood fire—a most welcome sight indeed! Probably no jaded wanderers enjoyed a supper and night's rest more completely than we did.

By half past five in the morning of the 11th of February, we were once more seated in our lumbering, creaking vehicle. But the balmy and almost tropical weather, so propitious to our operations during the preceding ten days, was now exchanged for a sharp and snarly frost, which stole into the carriage through the openings between the curtains, or by sundry cracks we had either not seen or cared for before. There is no comfort, nor any sort of interest, nor any patience in travelling when it is cold. So that while we in vain wrapped ourselves in cloaks, and stamped our feet, the prospect of as good a breakfast as the supper of the evening before, was our only support and consolation. Alas! for the traveller's hopes! The worthy folks at the place where we stopped, not having seen a stage passenger for a month, had made no preparations; and what was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, sharp set as we were. There was no bread, except some lumps of paste, resembling in colour, weight, and flavour, so many knobs of pipe-clay, but got up expressly for us by these obliging people as wheaten cakes. Their own Indian corn bread was probably very good of its kind, and for those who like it, I dare say excellent. There were also fried eggs and bacon, and a dish which looked like apple-flitters; but when the coating of batter was removed, the joints of a small half-starved hen, made their appearance, the whole dish forming but one reasonable mouthful. We had brought tea with us, fortunately, and with some difficulty got a little milk for the child; but, upon the whole, a worse meal we thought it impossible to find—till dinner time came round, and shewed us the extent of our miscalculations.

In our future journeys in the Southern States we managed better; for, instructed by experience, we took care to carry wheaten bread, rice, sugar, and various other stores, along with us. The inhabitants, indeed, were, in every part of the country, ready to give us all they had; but their ordinary wants being entirely of a different nature from ours, they very often had it not in their power to entertain us in the manner their kindness would have wished. This was our fault, not theirs; for hospitality was a thing we were sure to meet with in every corner—no matter how remote.

We passed during these meagre, or rather fasting days, many cotton plantations, and some tobacco fields; but the chief cultivation was that of Indian corn. In more northern parts of the country, we had been every where much struck with the air of bustle—all sorts of industry—men riding about, chopping down forests, building up houses, ploughing and reaping—but here in Carolina all manual labour appeared comparatively idle. The whites, generally speaking, consider it discreditable to work, and the blacks, as a matter of course, work as little as they can. The free population prefer hunting and occupying themselves also very much with the machinery of electioneering. The climate of a great part of the Carolinas, I believe, renders it nearly impossible for white men to work in the fields; which irremediable circumstance, taken along with the existence of slavery, by indisposing them to labour, naturally gives a higher zest to the stimulus of the forest chace or of still more exciting politics.

The mixture of slavery and democracy—the meeting of extremes—is not altogether new in the history of the world; but the results are modified in America by circumstances both moral and physical, which had no existence in Greece or Rome. In these modern democracies there is plenty of room, plenty of provisioning, plenty to eat, and no neighbours to interfere with them—so many keys, perhaps, which if properly applied, may help to unlock the secret of much of the difference existing between the ancient and modern republics.

At Fayetteville, which is a very pretty and flourishing town, situated on the right bank of Cape Fear river, we remained for four days, which were not more than enough to make up for the fatigues of a journey from Norfolk The distance, indeed, was merely 240 miles, and occupied only three days and two nights. But in America, where, of all places in the world, the labour of a journey must not be measured by its length, we were never sure how we were likely to be off as to roads or accommodation, till we came to try. For example, the last few miles of the way before reaching Fayetteville, were more intolerably bad than we had conceived possible in the neighbourhood of such a town. We naturally argued extremely ill of the taverns we were likely to meet with at that place, but to our surprise and joy, we found ourselves lodged in one of the best hotels in the country. The terms of the following advertisement set forth some of its merits:—

"Besides the advantage of a number of rooms, with *single beds, fire-places*, and bells, the Lafayette Hotel contains several *drawing rooms, and apartments* particularly suited for the private accommodation of TRAVELLING FAMILIES."

The Italics in the original, are intended to point out what is peculiar. The luxury of a private parlour, and of meals at our own hours, without hurry or worry, cannot be described to persons who have never been exposed to the contrary. I really believe we extended our stay twice as long as we should otherwise have done at Fayetteville, purely on account of these apparent trivial advantages.

It is right tostate here, that during all our journey, there never was the smallest difficulty about our having at least one bed room exclusively for our use.—For more than a month at a particular period, it is true, our whole party were obliged to put up with one room. But however crowded the inns might be, this amount of accommodation was in every case afforded us, quite as a matter of course; nor was it ever once suggested to us in any part of the country, to share the room with other people.

I am the more particular in stating this, because a different impression has got abroad as to the probability of travellers with families being put to inconvenience on this score. We certainly never saw the least approach to such incivility.

There is not very much to interest strangers at Fayetteville; but this, instead of disappointment, was a considerable relief to us, since few things are more tiresome than sight seeing. From mere habit of poking about, however, I happened to ask a gentleman one day, if there was a prison in the town. 'O yes,' he said, 'and if you are disposed for a walk, we can step there now.' I was caught in my own trap, so off we set. On the way we picked up the town constable, who was also the jailor. He looked in at his house as we passed for the key, since he visited the prison only twice a day he told us—the rogues being left to their own devices in the interval. On reaching the outer gate, as the old gentleman discovered that he had brought the wrong key, we had to wait ten minutes in the rain, while he ran back for the other. In the mean time, we thought we heard a strange noise within, of stones falling down, and pickaxes at work It was clear the prisoners were breaking out, and we had a council of war as to the best method of stopping the proceedings of gentlemen so inclined. But the constable, on his return, made no difficulties, so in we all marched. The cause of this noise was now apparent enough. A daring fellow, who had been put in for stealing watches, and riding off on a blind horse, had succeeded in wrenching an iron bar from the fire-place, with which he had broken down a considerable portion of the inner wall of his room. In a couple of hours he would have been at liberty, so that my casual question about the institutions of Fayetteville was unlucky for him.

The man himself was quite astonished at this ill-timed visit, and asked me—in a sort of aside—how on earth we came to know what he was about! I replied that I knew nothing at all about his proceedings, but being a traveller, I asked to see the prison—out of mere curiosity. An additional force of constables had by this time assembled, and our disappointed culprit was transported to a stronger apartment. On his way up stairs, he turned round and addressed me, half in anger, half in good humour, at his own joke,—"Ah, if it had not been for you, Mr. Curiosity, I should very soon have been far beyond the reach of these fellows!"

During our stay at Fayetteville, a packet of English newspapers, addressed to me, had caught the eye of the Postmaster, in arranging one of the Charleston bags, which he very kindly intercepted. When I called to thank him for his attention, I learnt that he was one of a considerable colony, as it may be called, of Scotch Highlanders, settled in the country round Fayetteville. These people have found it to their advantage, it seems, to occupy considerable tracts of the worn-out or exhausted land of preceding generations, and by improved husbandry, directed by the vigorous industry of free men, with little help from slaves, to reclaim soils heretofore considered as useless. The number of these Highlanders and their descendants, who still retain almost exclusively their native language, is so considerable, that a clerk who understands Gaelic, forms a necessary part of the Post Office Establishment. The headquarters of this Celtic population in North Carolina is Fayetteville; but we fell in with many others on our route from Norfolk to that town, and also to the southward of it, on our way to Columbia, in S. Carolina. I remember one evening being a good deal struck with the driver singing, in a very plaintive style, the well-known Scotch song, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" I afterwards led him into conversation about our common country, as I thought. But, to my surprize, I found he had not been out of North Carolina, though his feelings appeared nearly as true to the land of his forefathers, as if they had never left it. They were true, also, I have no doubt, to the country adopted by his parents; but as it was seldom we found the two regarded as compatible, the incident touched us the more nearly.

We ourselves enjoyed, I think, some advantage during our travels, particularly in Virginia and in the Carolinas, from being Scotch people, for whom the Americans certainly have more kindliness of feeling than for the English. It is quite true that, in spite of the absence of national cordiality, they are obliging and hospitable to every stranger individually. English included, of course. But we, the Scotch, as being in a less degree the representatives of the nation, and in some slight, imaginary sense, opposed to them, gain, it should seem, additional favour. It gives me pleasure to say, I never met an American who did not seem glad of an opportunity to make up, by his attention to individuals, for the habitual hostility

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For the State Legislature.

Macon County.—Thomas Love, S; James Whitaker and Asaph Enloe, C.

Haywood.—William Welch, S; Ninian Edmondston and James R. Love, C.

These counties complete the returns.

In the Senate, which is composed of sixty four members, there will be *thirty one* new members; and in the House of Commons, composed of one hundred and thirty five members, *eighty one* of the elect are new members—a very unusual proportion.

Health of Fayetteville.—We understand that the most extraordinary stories, some of which would be sufficiently ridiculous if it were not for their mischievous tendency, are circulated in the country relative to the sickness and mortality in this town. One man stated on the day before yesterday, a few miles from town, that on that day there had been nine funerals, that every body was sick, that the people were dying off like distempered sheep, that the physicians visited their patients in disguise, to prevent the extent of the sickness from being known, &c. This man had been in town during the day, and pretended to report what he had ascertained while here. Now the truth is, that there is very little sickness, and what there is is chiefly confined to Campbellton; that on the above mentioned day (Tuesday last) there was but one funeral; and that the story of the physicians is too ridiculous for serious contradiction. About fifteen days ago, there was considerable sickness, chiefly in the suburbs of the town, but it has almost disappeared.

Capt. Hall's Travels.—We copy for the amusement of our readers, all of the Journal of Capt. Basil Hall, the celebrated Traveller, which relates to North Carolina. It will be found to contain a singular admixture of fact and fancy.

A writer of nonsense in a late Richmond Enquirer, who dates his letter "Halifax," labouring to shew that the farmers of North Carolina stand dreadfully in their own light in not going to Virginia with their produce, instead of selling it in their own market towns, tells the extraordinary story, that he "has heard the name of *one* house in Fayetteville, having netted $20,000 on wheat the past year, while not 60,000 bushels were exported." Truly this is news in Fayetteville; and we suspect that any house in town would be very glad to give the writer $10,000 to make it true to them. He has been most outrageously quizzed.

To cap the climax of the ridiculous, this writer solemnly and seriously advises us to lay aside all our plans of Internal Improvement, and join in making a Rail road from Fayetteville to Norfolk!! Astonishing wisdom! Unparalleled generosity!

After this it is perfectly idle for us to attempt to prevent the injury that must accrue to poor Fayetteville from the alarming statements made by this writer.

A History of North Carolina—published.—We look with considerable anxiety for the arrival of the work mentioned in the annexed paragraph. Its author is so well remembered in this State, as a Lawyer, Author, Editor and Printer, that it is needless to say he is a man of great industry and ability, and of varied acquirements. It is remarkable that of the three Histories [if the first two may be dignified with that title] of N. Carolina, not one has been published by a native citizen, and all have been printed at a remote distance from North Carolina. Lawson's, by an Englishman, published in England. Williamson's, by a Pennsylvanian, (we believe, though having mislaid the first volume of his work, we have not the means of ascertaining positively,) published in Philadelphia. And now Martin's, by a Frenchman, who, though long a well known and eminent citizen of this State, has been twenty years in another; published in New Orleans. We do not know whether this work will prevent, or hasten, the appearance of Judge Murphey's promised History.

From the Charleston Courier.

History of North Carolina.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th ult. contains a notice of the History of North Carolina, from the earliest period, by FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a work in 2 vols. recently issued from the press of that city. The Advertiser speaks in high terms of approbation of this work of Judge Martin. The manner is somewhat peculiar. That part which relates to the Revolutionary History of the State, contains the arguments, and orations of the times, word for word, as delivered by her leading citizens; and by this means the reader is led on, step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the oppressions of the mother country, unto the open declaration, renouncing forever all allegiance to the British throne. The momentous effects are known to all of the present day; but to the youthful reader, it must be interesting, and at the same instructive, to see faithfully depicted the numerous causes, some of them trivial in themselves, but which as a whole, lead inevitably to the grandest results.

The authorities of Judge Martin, may be presumed to be of the highest character, from the fact, that owing to his great familiarity with the Archives of North Carolina, he was, about 30 years since, employed to make a Revisal of its Laws—on which occasion the whole records of the State were submitted to him, as well as a variety of other documents and correspondence from cabinet papers, of some gentlemen whose merit had elevated them to places of honor in the state.

U. S. Senator.—It will be borne in mind, that the place of Mr. Branch in the U. S. Senate will be to fill at the next session of the State Legislature. A writer in the last Raleigh Star mentions the names of Governor Owen, Charles Fisher, and David L. Swain, Esqrs. as likely to be run by their friends for this distinguished appointment. As there seems to be a disposition all over the State to select a gentleman from the West, (and with great reason too,) we take the liberty of adding the name of Judge Martin, of Salisbury, who, if he will serve, will do honor to the State in that or any other station.

Appointment by the President.—SAVAGE MEIRCKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, at Martinique.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The Legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect, North Carolina is far behind any other State in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and a far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the Legislature here, as it is in almost every other State in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the Acts of Assembly in every paper in the State, and requiring the publication of Sheriff and Constable's sales, Administrator and Executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence, but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the State, where a newspaper is now almost an object of curiosity.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

The following was handed us on Monday last for publication:

Brig New Hanover, Benjamin Hallett, Master, at sea, July 16th, 1829, in latitude 36, 40, forty four hours from Cape Fear, bound to New York.

Passengers—John Lippitt, Robert M. Clayland, and Benja. Rush, of Fayetteville, N. C; Henry Taws of Wilmington, N. C.; W. C. Thurston, of do. do.; J. Simonson, U. S. Army; Thos. B. Church, of Wilmington, N. C.; Julius A. Dewey. Masters Owen Rankin, Augustus Doane, and Henry Nutt, of do.; all in good health and fine spirits.

The finder of this is respectfully invited to make known where the bottle is found.

☞ This was found on the 30th day of August corked up in a bottle, two miles North of Currituck Inlet, by James Ansel, Knott's Island.

Extract of a letter dated Lincoln county, N. C. August 26, 1829.

"The Gold Mines of Rutherford, Morgan, and Mecklenburg, are doing a good business; there was a piece found by a little boy in Burke county, which weighed 25 dwts. Many such pieces are found worth from $6 to $25. Thousands of hands are employed in the business."

Jackson, Ten. Aug. 12.

Bacon 10 to 12½, butter 12, cotton 7½, corn 75 cents per bushel, flour $3 per hundred, peach and apple brandy $1 to 1 50 per gall. whiskey 62. These articles can be had in North Carolina for about half the above prices, except cotton.—*Western Carolinian.*

Bilious fevers—A Dr. Davis, who advertises himself in a Jackson (Tenn.) paper, as formerly of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, says that "he relies on *cold bathing* in the cure of ardent bilious fevers, as a powerful and certain remedy, when skilfully administered, in aid of other cautious and prudent medical treatment. The doctor does not say whether he was in the "*charity* hospital" as a *patient* or physician.—*Ib.*

Corning the Canal.—Two merchants in Rochester, N. Y. advertise that they have determined to abandon the traffick in spirituous liquors, and offer their extensive stock of liquors for sale. "Call soon," say they, "as we intend to dispose of them in a few weeks, either by sales or *by feeding the Erie Canal.*"

EXCERPTS.—*For the Observer.*

As to excess of diet, (says Judge Blackstone) there still remains unrepealed, a Statute which ordains, that no man shall be served at dinner or supper, with more than *two courses*, except upon some great holiday, in which he may be served with *three*.

Caution and investigation are a necessary armour against error and imposition. Though it cannot be pretended that the principles of moral and political knowledge have, in general, the same degree of certainty with those of the mathematics; yet they have much better claims in this respect, than, to judge from the conduct of men in particular situations, we should be disposed to allow them. The obscurity is much oftener in the passions and prejudices of the reasoner, than in the subject. Men yielding to some untoward bias, entangle themselves in words, and confound themselves in subtleties.—*The Federalist.*

In New England, before the year 1812, there were eight duels fought: One by *two servants* of the Plymouth Company, within the first year after they landed; one by two *West India* youths, who were at school in *Stratford, Con.;* one by two officers of the *American* Army in the State of *Rhode Island;* three by young men of *Boston* and its vicinity; one by an officer of the Navy and a young man of *Boston*, and one by two citizens of *New York*, who crossed the line into Connecticut. Thus in 192 years there had been but *five* duels fought in New England by its own inhabitants.—*Remarks by an Inhabitant of New England.*

What is the worst of woes that wait on age?
What stamps the wrinkle deeper on the brow?
To view each loved one blotted from life's page,
And be alone on earth.——*Byron.*

From Raleigh's History of the World.

Let every man value his owne Wisdome, as he pleaseth. Let the Rich man thinke all fools that cannot equal his abundance; the Revenger esteeme all negligent, that have not trodden down their opposites: the Politician, all gross that cannot merchandize their faith: Yet when we once come in sight of the Port of Death, to which all winds drive us, and when by letting fall that fatall Anchor, which can never be weighed again, the navigation of this life takes end: Then it is, I say, that our own cogitations, (those sad and severe cogitations, formerly beaten from us by our Health and Felicity) return againe and pay us to the uttermost for all the pleasing passages of our past lives.

The Cheese wife knoweth it as well as the Philosopher, that sowre Rennett doth coagulate her milk into a Curd. But if we aske a reason of this cause, why the sowreness doth it? whereby it doth it? and the manner how? I thinke there is nothing to be found in vulgar Philosophy, to satisfy this and many other like vulgar questions.—But man, to cover his ignorance in the least things, who cannot give a true reason for the grasse under his feet, why it should be greene rather than red, or of any other Colour; that could never yet discover the way and reason of nature's working, in those which are far lesse noble creatures than himselfe; who is far more noble than the Heavens themselves,—man, that hath so short a time in the world, as he no sooner begins to learne, than to die; that hath in his memory but borrowed knowledge; in his understanding nothing truly; that is ignorant of the essence of his own soul—will (notwithstanding) examine the act of God in creating the world, and examine the beginning of the worke which had end before mankind had beginning of being.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—The Editor of the Halifax Minerva has taken occasion to express his regret that "the Opposition have gained their point in this District," by the election of Mr. Deberry to Congress. As erroneous impressions seem to have grown out of this election, *abroad*, I think it proper that they should be corrected. In the first place, then, I take the liberty to say, that at the Presidential election last November, the vote in this District was nearly as 5 to 2, in favor of Jackson, and it is not believed here that there has been any material change in public sentiment upon the subject since that time. Therefore it is apparent that it is not "*the Opposition*" alone which has succeeded in the election of Mr. Deberry; for if the election had turned solely upon that question, Mr. Cameron would have been elected by a majority of 2 or 3000 votes. As the Adams Electoral Ticket had only about 1520 votes in the counties composing this Congressional District, and as Mr. Deberry's vote was 3098, it is apparent that more than half his votes were given by friends of Jackson.

Mr. Deberry was a friend of Mr. Adams, at the late election; but those who know him do not place him in the *Opposition* to Gen. Jackson. We have such confidence in him as to believe that the only *Opposition* in whose ranks he will be found, is the opposition to *any measure* detrimental to the interests of his constituents and his country. We believe that he is an honest man and an honest politician, and such are seldom found to tack themselves to a party, to vote and act with it right or wrong. A JACKSONIAN.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET PEARCE, consort of Mr. Samuel Pearce. She was the oldest native female inhabitant of the town.

A few days since, near Harrisonburg, Virginia, ERASMUS HARVEY, aged 9 years, and VIRGINIA ELIZABETH, aged 21 months, children of Mr. Jas. Kyle, merchant, of this town.

In Sampson County, on the 3d inst. Mrs. REBECCA CARAWAY, consort of Bedreaddon Caraway, Esq. aged 67 years. She has left a husband and one child, and many friends, to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife, mother, and friend. Many poor neighbors, to whom she was in the habit of administering in sickness and in want, will regret their loss. [*Communicated.*

In the public jail, at Augusta, Maine, where he had been imprisoned for 35 years, HENRY MCCAULAND, aged 70 years. In 1793 or 4, his mind was unsettled by a religious frenzy, and he imagined that his sins could only be pardoned by his making some great sacrifice. He says the Lord commanded him to make a burnt offering, and a human sacrifice, and under this delusion he murdered a woman and burned a Church in Gardiner, where he resided. He was tried for murder, but as his insanity was apparent, he was not sentenced. He however said there were several other wicked persons whom he was directed to kill, and was therefore imprisoned in a solitary cell, where he has remained ever since, an object of curiosity to hundreds who have visited him, and heard from his lips the oft-repeated story of his putting the 'wicked woman' to death, and burning the Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 13th inst. Steam Boat Company's boats Jackson and Only Son, to H. G. Nelson, Agent, with Dry Goods to James Kyle, Jno. McArn, and John Mullins, Groceries to R. F. Yarbrough, T. Fuller, and Thos. Sanford, Salt to Horton, Hutton & Co., Lewis Brown, and M. McGary, of Fayetteville. Also Goods to G. W. Brown, G. C. Mendenhall, Abel Coffin, and Rev. Jesse Rankin, of the upper counties.

Also, on the 15th, John Waddill, Jr's boat Post Boy, with Goods for Willkings & Co., Geo. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, and R. F. Yarbrough, of Fayetteville; John Murphey, of Salisbury, Hargrave & Hunt, Hargrave & Lindsey, J. Hargrave, I. J. Lindsey and A. S. Brower, of the upper counties.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 4$ a 4 75. 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, $2¼ a 2½. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8¼ a 8½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $9 prime $11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

Notice,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further, that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise* of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

Sept. 2. 41

Cheap Goods.

R. F. YARBROUGH having determined to sell out his Stock in Trade, will sell *LOW FOR CASH*, the following articles, viz:

2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Alum do.
30 sacks Blown do.
20 hhds. and 50 bbls Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf do.
30 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
10 tons Iron, assorted,
4 do. Castings, do
70 kegs cut Nails and brads,
40 pieces cotton bagging,
20 coils bale rope,
2000 lbs sole Leather,
50 sides upper do.
10 cases fur Hats,
8 do. Shoes, different qualities,
25 boxes Window Glass,
6 do. Whitemore's cotton & wool cards

Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Spanish Indigo, Copperas, &c.

ALSO, a small assortment of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. 17*th Sept* 1829.

N. B. Many of the above articles have lately been purchased in New York and Philadelphia, for Cash

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Arch'd Smith, in Robeson county, my Negro Boy JERRY, about 6 or 17 years of age, dark complected. It is supposed, as his mother belongs to Mr. John Ford, of Marion District, South Carolina, that he may be lurking in that neighbourhood. Any person who will deliver the said Boy to me, in Robeson county, or lodge him in Lumberton Jail, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

September 12, 1829. 41tf.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 23d of October next, will be sold on the premises, that valuable Tract of LAND on the East side of the Big Marsh, near the Lumber Bridge Meeting House, the property of Daniel Baker and David Taylor. The tract contains 500 acres, and is so well known as not to need description. Also, at the same time and place, one NEGRO WOMAN, Farming Utensils, Stock of various kinds. A set of Hatting Tools, Corn and Fodder, with other articles too tedious to mention. Six months' credit will be given upon all the purchases over $2. Under that sum, cash. For the Land a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given.

DAVID TAYLOR.

Robeson County, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-5w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of Elizabeth Jarrott, deceased, at the last County Court of Cumberland, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment; and those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, September 14, 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 5th day of OCTOBER next, will be sold, at Mr. H. W. Ayer's Auction Store, all the

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Belonging to the above estate, also, one Milch COW. Six months credit will be given for approved notes.

JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-3t.

For Rent,

The STORE in Brick Row, formerly occupied by W. W. Ballard; also, the HOUSE on Hay Mount, in which he resided.—Apply to

D. SMITH, [Hay Mount.

September 15, 1829. 41-6w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY.—SPRING TERM, 1829.

Joel Williams, Junr. vs. Alexander Williams, Arch'd MacKay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Isaac Williams, Theophilus Williams, James Draughan & his wife Jane, John Bonner & his wife Eliza, Alex'r MacKay & his wife Ferraby, John MacKay & his wife Zillah, and Harry S. Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said absent Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same as to them, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.—Witness.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

September 15, 1829. 41-6w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber about the 20th August, a small Hound Dog named *OWEN*, marked as follows: slim made, black and white spots, with warts about his mouth, occasioned by the distemper, and a scar on the back of his head. Also, on the 10th inst. another Hound Dog named *DRUMMER*, marked as follows: black and white spots, short legs, a large scar on his side, and a large wart between his thighs. I will give Ten Dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, if stolen, or two dollars for such information as will lead to the recovery of either of the Dogs, or four dollars for both.

EPHRAIM HAMMONDS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14. 41-3w.

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold street New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following price, 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book fonts, from English to Diamond, on metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six Line Pica, and all larger, per lb.	$0 30	Small Pica	38
		Long Primer	40
Double Pica	32	Bourgeois	46
Great Primer	34	Brevier	56
English	36	Minion	70
Pica	36	Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. [*August* 24 1829.

Virginia State LOTTERY,

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., 16th Sept. 1829.

Highest Prize,

$10,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	40	of	100
1	of	5,000	51	of	60
1	of	2,500	51	of	50
1	of	1,995	102	of	30
20	of	1000	102	of	20
20	of	500	1550	of	10

Whole Ticket $5, *Half* $2 50, *Quarter* $1 25,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.

September 3.

Drawing on the 8th October.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners, therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular Schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME,

1	prize of	5,000 Dolls.	is	5,000 Dolls.	
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.	
1	prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.	
1	prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.	
4	prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.	
10	prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.	
50	prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.	
100	prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.	
100	prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.	
5,000	prizes of	3 Dolls.	is	15,000 Dolls.	
5,268	prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.	

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. Not one blank to a prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *Cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829. 39-5w.

POETRY.

From the New England Palladium.

MARY'S TEARS.

When the repentant Mary came,
And knelt at Jesus' feet,
Weigh'd down by sorrow, sin, and shame,
And poured the precious sweet—

The tears of penitence bedewed
The humble mourner's eye;
Her contrite grief her Maker viewed,
And registered on high.

She, at her Saviour's footstool bent,
And humbly knelt to pray;
God saw her heart—forgiveness sent—
And wiped her sins away.

Ye who by sin have been misled
From the bright way to Heaven,
And would again its pathway tread,
And wish to be forgiven—

Do not upon the sacred shrine
Your glittering off'rings heap,
As if your gems were things divine;
But, like the suppliant, weep.

O! may the storms of sorrow raise
Your wandering thoughts to Heaven;
May you, like Mary, kneel and praise,
Like Mary—be forgiven.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Heirs of Robert Halliday, deceased, are notified and requested to renew their Bonds, otherwise suits will be instituted indiscriminately.

I will attend at Fayetteville on the 28th and 29th instant, for the purpose of renewing the bonds.

JAMES HALLIDAY, Adm'r.
Of David Halliday, dec. late Guardian for the Heirs.
Halifax, N. C., Sept. 5, 1829. 40-3w.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40 tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at September Court, 1829, as Administrator of the late W. W. Ballard, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to bring them forward, authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 29th Sept instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the store of the late William W Ballard, deceased, situated in the Brick Row, Hay street, all his stock of

Groceries,

Consisting of RUM, BRANDY, SUGAR, COFFEE, IRON, &c., with some Black Smiths Tools. And on the 1st October, at Messrs. Willkings & Co's vendue store, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be given for approved bonds and Notes.

D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, 8th Sept., 1829—40-3w.

THE ATLAS,

Or Literary, Historical & Commercial Reporter.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY T. D. PORTER & E. PRESCOTT.

IN acknowledgment of the support by which our labors have been thus far encouraged, and to make the ATLAS still more conducive to the gratification and advantage of its patrons, we propose, after the 15th of September next, to issue regularly *a second edition of the paper*, after the plan of Bell's Weekly Messenger in London.

The object of this arrangement is, to furnish to such of our readers as may not feel interested in commercial matters, a substitute for the contents of the last page, of a character more suited to their taste; and thus to give a new feature to the work, and add to the attractions of our journal: at the same time, being published at a later hour, it will afford an opportunity to transmit the most recent news on occasions of importance.

Such of our present subscribers as may prefer to receive *the second edition* will please to give us timely notice; and those ordering the paper in future are requested to state explicitly which edition they require; the *first* being that in which the commercial intelligence will always be contained. The expense of each to subscribers will be the same; but all must expect to receive constantly either the one or the other, according to the selection they may make; since changes can only be effected at the half yearly periods of each subscription.—Letters relating to the subject will not be attended to unless they come free of postage.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK,
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICHD COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

3 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37*tf.*

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do:
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

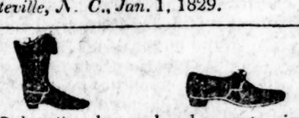
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks, Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c,

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for young and likely Negroes. Apply to L. FITZHARRIS.

August 23, 1829. 38-4w.

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by JNO. HUSKE.

August 12, 1829. 36tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARR.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy DRY *GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 30 tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *Hair* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

Mr. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Peary, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2 50
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Haywood's Manual, 5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.